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WGU D115 (New 2023/ 2024) Advanced Pathophysiology for the Advanced Practice Nurse Exam| Unit 2-7 Covered| Questions and Verified Answers|100% Correct| Graded A

QUESTION
Which structure is specifically involved in pain transmission?

Answer:
The substantia gelatinosa, which is at the tip of the posterior horn of the spinal cord, is directly involved in pain transmission.
Previousquestion

QUESTION
Which mechanism of heat loss involves electromagnetic waves?

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Answer:
Radiation is heat loss due to magnetic waves from surfaces of higher temperatures to ambient air that is cooler.

QUESTION
Which theory of pain best describes phantom limb pain?

Answer:
The neuromatrix theory proposes that the brain produces patterns of nerve impulses drawn from various inputs, such as genetic, psychological, and cognitive experiences, and suggests that pain may be felt in the absence of input from the body. This theory would explain the phantom limb pain the woman is experiencing.

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QUESTION
What is the most critical aspect of correctly diagnosing a seizure disorder and establishing its cause?

Answer:
Exploring health history is critical in an individual with a seizure disorder. The history often provides information such as childhood seizures or a previous head injury which leads to the definitive diagnosis. The history also guides further testing to determine if systemic causes might be producing seizure activity.

QUESTION
Which symptoms exhibited by a patient are consistent with Alzheimer disease?

Answer:
memory loss, impaired judgment, personality changes, and a reduced ability to care for herself.

QUESTION
why it is important to ask about a family history of Alzheimer disease.

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Answer:
Known genetic mutations increase the risk of Alzheimer disease. Specific mutations lead to early-onset Alzheimer disease, whereas other mutations are associated with late-onset. The patient does not have relatives with the condition.

QUESTION
The size of the brain increases in Alzheimer disease.
True or false

Answer:
FALSE
Cell death in Alzheimer disease leads to a reduced size of the brain, with wider sulci and enlarged ventricles.

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QUESTION
Is brain cell loss in Alzheimer disease confined to a specific area of the brain?

Answer:
No. Brain cell loss in Alzheimer disease is widespread throughout the brain, typically beginning in the hippocampus and frontal lobes but progressing widely.

QUESTION
Alzheimer disease is characterized by a marked decrease in acetylcholine.
True or false

Answer:
TRUE
Acetylcholine is essential in memory and learning.

QUESTION
Name the location of amyloid plaques (intracellular or extracellular) and describe what they contain

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Answer:
Amyloid plaques are extracellular and contain beta-amyloid, which comes from a normal membrane protein called amyloid precursor protein.

QUESTION
Describe what neurofibrillary tangles are, where they are located, and why they are important.

Answer:
Neurofibrillary tangles are intracellular. They are tangled strands of abnormal tau protein that interfere with normal intracellular transport of nutrients and promote neural cell death.

QUESTION
List the brain functions that typically are lost first in Alzheimer disease.

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Answer:
The brain functions that are typically lost first in Alzheimer disease are learning and memory and thinking and planning.

QUESTION
What do diffuse axonal injuries (DAIs) of the brain often result in?

Answer:
DAIs occur with all brain injuries and affect neurons in widespread areas of the brain. Depending on severity, this may result in altered or loss of consciousness.

QUESTION
Common causes of hemorrhagic strokes

Answer:
Hypertension, ruptured aneurysms or vascular malformation, bleeding into a tumor, hemorrhage associated with bleeding disorders, anticoagulation, head trauma, and illicit drug use are common causes of hemorrhagic stroke

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QUESTION
Risk factors for a stroke

Answer:
General risk factors for stroke include hypertension, cigarette smoking, diabetes, insulin resistance, polycythemia and thrombocytopenia, presence of lipoprotein-a, impaired cardiac function, hyperhomocysteinemia, atrial fibrillation, and Chlamydia pneumoniae

QUESTION
Select four causes of microcephaly from the list below.

Answer:

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